

Diplostichus sellersi, new species.

Differs from the genotype, *janithrix* (Htg.) in both sexes by being smaller and more shining black, in each abdominal segment being shining black on the apical half or more, in the presence of two anterodorsal bristles on the middle tibia, and in the greater length of the head at insertion of antennae; male with but two reclinate fronto-orbital bristles; female without white pleural pile and the frontal width at narrowest is greater in relation to the full head width.

Length 4-7 mm.

Type.—Male, No. 53378, U. S. National Museum.

Type locality.—Sweet Home, Oreg.

Type host.—*Neodiprion tsugae* Middleton.

Remarks.—The type series was reared during April and September, 1935 and 1936, mostly by R. L. Furniss. One specimen of a series from Tahoe National Forest, California, reared from *Neodiprion* sp. (Hopk. U. S. 21,068B) (King Coll.), can not be separated from the others.

The genus *Diplostichus* has hitherto been known only from the Palearctic Region.

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**A NEW BAT BUG FROM THE EASTERN UNITED STATES
(HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA: CIMICIDAE).**

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From time to time during the past two or three years there have been submitted to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for determination numerous specimens of a bug which had been collected in the Eastern United States either in bats' nests or in quarters frequented by bats. These specimens agreed fairly well with the description of *Cimex pilosellus* Horvath and at first were thought to belong to that species; but more careful investigation shows that they represent a distinct, though closely related, species which is described below.

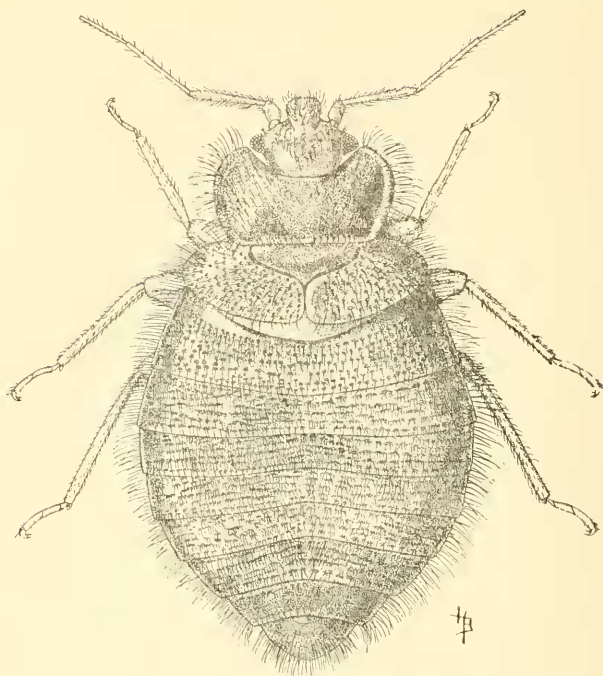


Fig. 1.—*Cimex adjunctus*, new species.

***Cimex adjunctus*, new species.**

Fig. 1.

Color testaceous to dark reddish brown; antennae, legs, and frequently the elytral pads paler. Head, pronotum, and abdomen with rather long ochraceous setae. Head just over a third wider than long (.60 x .84 mm.); disk of vertex rugulose, sparsely punctate; tylus broadly spatulate, truncate in front, outer angles distinctly rounded. Antenna with stout basal segment about one-fourth as long as second, second and third segments equal, fourth considerably shorter than third; lengths of segments as follows: I—.16, II—.60, III—.60, IV—.44 mm. Eye one and two-thirds longer than wide, a little longer than basal segment of antenna. Pronotum two and one-half times wider than long (.56 x 1.40 mm.), widest before middle, lateral margin evenly rounded, edge narrowly expanded, expansion a little less than width of an eye; projecting anterior angles rounded; along posterior margin lightly calloused, truncate before base of scutellum, surface behind base of head and toward anterior angles rather coarsely and roughly punctate, posteriorly smooth; marginal setae mostly of two lengths, the longer ones semi-erect, distinctly longer than width of eye, the shorter ones nearly horizontal, and located on extreme edge. Scutellum about three times as wide as long, nearly one-half the length of pronotum, smooth. Each elytral pad not quite twice as wide as length at their attachment, coarsely, evenly punctate, each puncture with a long, semi-erect seta; these as well as marginal

setae equal in length to submarginal setae of pronotum; commissural or inner margin broadly rounded, posterior margin gently rounded. Abdomen with dorsum distinctly transversely strigate, strigae with rather long, inclined setae; marginal setae semi-erect, but little if any shorter than submarginal setae of the pronotum. Abdomen of male slightly asymmetrical. Fore femur not strongly incrassate, about two and one-half times as long as wide. Length 3.50 to 4.00 mm.

Type, male, and 54 paratypes males and females: Allentown, Pa., Mar. 1939, in attic frequented by bats. Other paratypes as follows: 12, Lancaster, Pa., July 26, 1937; 1, Reading, Pa., June 8, 1934; 4, Masontown, Pa., Oct. 10, 1933; 2, Clifton, Cincinnati, O., May 9, 1932; 1, Walton, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1934; 2, Rensselaerville, N. Y., June 15, 1921; 4, Ramsey, N. J., June 10, 1938; 3, Newark, Delaware, July 26, 1938; 1, Wilmington, Del., Apr., 1939; 7, Smyrna, Del., Aug. 20, 1936; 2, Contoocock, N. H., Aug. 16, 1936; 1, Nelson Co., Va., June 28, 1916; 1, Harrisonburg, Va.; 1, Bowman's Bluff, N. C., July 16, 1898 (misidentified as *C. pilosellus* by Horvath); 2, Grady Co., Ga., June 24, 1935. All taken either in bats' nests or in places frequented by bats. U. S. National Museum Catalogue No. 53750.

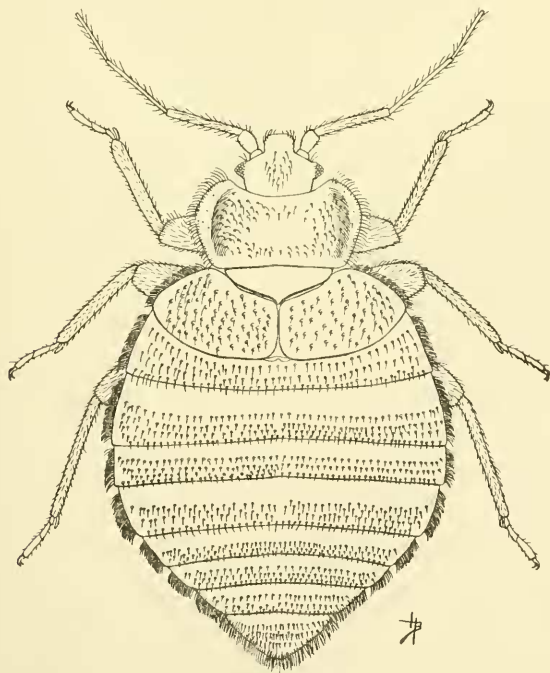


Fig. 2—*Cimex pilosellus* Horvath.

Cimex adjunctus is closely related to *C. pilosellus* Horvath 1910, (Fig. 2), originally described from British Columbia from six specimens taken on the bat *Myotis longicrus* at Okanagan Landing. Although none of Horvath's original series is in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, there is a typical female specimen of *C. pilosellus* from a nearby locality, Anarchist Mt., British Columbia, collected by C. J. Spencer on July 10, 1931, from the bat *Lasionycteris noctivagans*. Later in his "Revision of the American Cimicidae" Horvath, 1912, gave additional records for *C. pilosellus* based on specimens contained in the collection of the U. S. National Museum. A reexamination of this material shows that more than one species is involved in the lot, and that the one from Bowman's Bluff, N. C., is *C. adjunctus*.

Besides the reddish-brown color and smaller size, as compared with *pilosellus*, *adjunctus* differs by its larger eyes, shorter antennae, less incrassate femora, differently shaped elytral pads, and especially by the greater length and different arrangement of the marginal setae of the abdomen, as well as in the strigate character of the tergum.

MINUTES OF THE 503D REGULAR MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.

The 503d meeting of the Society was held at 8 P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1939, in Room 1605, South Building, U. S. D. A. President Snodgrass presided and 35 members and 16 visitors were present.

The meeting was not held in the National Museum because of the need of special equipment, and in order to allow more time for the special program the regular business was omitted.

President Snodgrass announced that the first number of the Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Washington, prepared by Miss Grace Sandhouse on the North American bees of the genus *Osmia*, has been published and was available for sale.

The special program consisted of a series of motion pictures, shown by R. G. Richmond, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, demonstrating the current methods of control of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets in the Western States. The pictures were filmed by members of the Bureau and showed the biology of several of the more important species and the different steps in extensive control programs involving, in certain cases, all States west of the Mississippi River. Following the films, which were accompanied by explanation in sound, Mr. Richmond discussed the subject matter and emphasized the very large scale nature of the control programs.

Adjournment at 9.40 P. M.

ASHLEY B. GURNEY,
Recording Secretary.

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